## PRIZE FIGHT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Contest Between Thomas King and William Farrell.

THE STAKE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS A SINE.

MIGHTY-THREE ROUNDS FOUGHT.

[From the New Orleans Times, May 14.] esterday the long and much taiked of contest been fom King and Billy Farrell took place in an open I adjoining the Metairie Ridge road, in Jefferson sh, and it is considered by lovers of this kind of it to have been a splendid fight. It resulted in a

Witnesses—John McGlade, James McGlowan.

King is a New Orleans man, having grown up in this city; is about 27 years of age we should judge, from his appearance, has been a steady, hardworking man, and possesses a wife. His first prize fight took place about three months ago, on which occasion he whipped Meales so badly. His opponent, Farrell, is a "professional," and came to New Orleans expressly to fight. He is reported to have fought several times in England, and on one occasion, near Philadelphia, to have resained in the ring two hours and forty minutes, during a mow storm. His experience made him a little the haverite at first, but for two weeks past, and on the pround, sympathy seemed about equally divided and allest, so far as we could learn, were even. Both men seem more intelligent and to have a better bearing than he ordinary run of prize fighters.

The weighing, in accordance with the above agreement, acot place at the Fenian Saloon, corner of Front svee and Girod streets, at six o'clock Saturday evening, and both men were below the fixed number of pounds—ids. King's weight was 140½ and Farrell's 130½—only have-quarters of a pound difference. King was reduced a flesh three pounds and Farrell six during Saturday, and Farrell thinks that he was considerably weakened by this severe treatment, which was unnecessary it sterward turned out.

of this severe treatment, which was unnecessary it afterward turned out. The crowd on the ground was immense, probably the argest ever assembled at a prize fight in this country, and included merchants and mechanics, lawyers and raisers, doctors, "aports," cotton rollers, and many who, a the language of the law, are without visible means of apport. To bring this motily assemblage to the field all leacriptions of vehicles had been employed—omnibuses and exteten wagons, barouches and cotton drays, army regions and donkey carts. There mustipave been several hundred of these vehicles, and yet the greater part of the crowd came afoot or by the cars.

The ring was well made in the middle of a ploughed letter was the result of the crowd came afoot or by the cars.

The ring was well made in the middle of a ploughed letter was the ring was well made in the middle of a ploughed letter was the ring was well made in the middle of a ploughed letter was the ring was well made in the middle of a ploughed letter was the ring of the cars. The ring was well made in the middle of a ploughed letter was the ring of the ring of the ring was the ring of miscle and endurance. Here the ring of the ri

bandensk from tearding row. Has densely peaced, around bandensk from the signification of the creat without the remotest densely the significant of the creat without the remotest densely the significant of the creat without the remotest densely the significant of the creat without the remotest densely the significant of the remotest densely the significant of the remotest densely the significant of the remotest densely and "Dabid British with green for the second of King were Two Seymonr, who has the reported of being one of the test man in this line are removed. McClindo in the man who was his fight the significant to the significant of the significa mounded did not seem to advis chim any, and, in fact, the assistants of both parties spent more time in claiming "fouls" and in abouting than in attending to their men. Farrell afterward explained that he knew of Hing's great wresting powers, and slipped down to avoid being forced to clinching with him. Several times Farrell word down without a blow being sfruck, and "fouls" were claimed; but as the other side set up the same glob, because King struck Farrell after forcing him on the ropes of the ring, the umpires declared them a stand of. During the entire contest King never downheld the ground, excepting on one occasion, when he sipped down on one knee from the force of his own blow, which Farrell avoided by falling; nor did he half a dozen times permit the seconds to carry him to his corner, he preferring to walk. It was the universal opinion that both were exceedingly good men, and at the end, although badly bruised, Barrell could have fought on for some time longer. If he speech had not swollen so that he could not see. He stood no chance of winning, however, with King for his epponent. Farrell avoided, by falling, two blows from Eing's left which is a terrible weapon) that would have finished the fight and probably Farrell's entire large. If the word have finished the fight and probably Farrell's entire large in the struck fround King for his epponent. Farrell avoided, by falling, two blows from Eing's left which is a terrible weapon) that would have finished the fight and probably Farrell's enter and have finished the fight and probably Farrell's enter and have been aimost inevitable.

There was one man betting on Farrell who frequently interrupted the fight, on one occasion jumping into the rang and insisting that the pures should be given to Parrell on second of the fight and the fight of the fight

these ton rounds, genuine give and take. King would now ar in then reach the twollen left eye of Farrell, and the Utter had raised an ugly mark on King's ribs.

Housen 33.—Farrell pressed King at Irst, but after a light exchange slipped down. He rose to waik to his or-mer, when King hit him on the neck and he once more feelt. Not satisfied with this, he again attempted to rise, but seeing his enemy coming, concluded to lay quiet until his seconds took hold of him, and the seconds took hold of him, some seed to the course 34 to 41.—In 36 Farrell stopped a short blown in fine style and returned over King's right eye, deepening the old gash. King stood up to it, though, and finished the round with a left hander, which caused the blood again to squirt from Farrell's cotts. In round 35 Farrell backed close to the ropes, where he received two sharp hits on the neck. King missed a pretty chance as Farrell was falling.

the blood again to squirt from Farrell's cuts. In received two sharp hits on the neck. King missed a pretty chance as Farrell was failing.

Rourse 42 to 58.—These rounds were all of a pattern with the general run of their predecessors, Farrell going down at the end of each one. He occasionally got in some heavy body blows, which for three or four rounds seemed to be seriously affecting King, but he soon recovered. From a succession of heavy assaults thereon, Farrell's left eye was closing rapidly, and the right one was swelling; both men, however, seemed still fresh and determined.

Rours 60 is where the outsider interfered, as above mentioned, and in 61 only a single blow was given. This was aimed for Farrell's throat, but struck on the breast-bone, a fortunate circumstance for all concerned, we think. Nothing further of consequence happened until the 69th round, when, after splendid sparring. Farrell'dropped heavily on the sore spot on King's ribs, and the latter countered on the neck. In the seventieth, King's left again found a resting-place between Farrell's eyes, and settled the fight, for, although some heavy hits were exchanged, it was evident that Farrell's sight was going fast. Several times he struck out powerfully, and fell from the force of his own blows. King being entirely out of reach. By the eightieth round Farrell's left, leeper was swollen completely shut, and the other was of little account, and in the eighty-third this, too, was rendered useless by a terrible blow from King's heavy left. It was no use altempting to fight longer, and the sponge was thrown up amid the wildest excitement. King was lifted on the shoulders of his friends, and triumphantly waved his hands; when, breaking away from his friends, he jumped over the ring rope, and was taken off. The watch indicated nine o'clock and thirty-two minutes, showing that the fight lasted one hour and eight minutes.

The weather was very favorable throughout, the san not shining a minute and the few drops of rain which fell in no way interfe

# CONFEDERATION.

Excitement in New Brunswick Increasing-Determined Opposition to Confederation-The Position of the Antis in Nova Scotla-Nova Scotlan Versus Ca-nadian Influence-Bloodshed Probable

Sr. Jons, N. B., May 16, 1866.

### THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

the whole of Kings county will be concluded in the course of two days:

John Elder, 51 North Sixth street. A bad class of customers, and police often called in. Rowdy firemen also frequent it. Reserved.

Ferdinand Speh, 215 Grand street. Bowling alley and lager bier saloon. Police have to visit it. Granted. Hermans F. Bruns, 77 Grand street. Lager beer saloon, and billiards played there on Sunday. Proprietor been arrested for disorderly conduct. Reserved. Hugh McGoldridge, 500 North First street. Bad place; arrested last Sunday for seiling liquor. Refused. Herman Eggers, No. 2 Kent avenue. Liquor sold on Sunday since the new law. Refused.

Joseph Eiser, Marcy avenue and Walton street. Grocery and bar, and orderly place. Referred to captain. John Metcher, Grand avenue and North Second street. Grocery and bar. Beferred to police captain. George Klein, Leonard and Boarum streets. Grocery and bar, but kept separate. Granted, and the two branches to be kept separate. Granted, and the two branches to be kept separate. Granted, and the two branches to be kept separate. Antoine Goebel, 187 Ewen street. Lager beer only. Place orderly, and license granted.

Thomas Reid, Morrell and Debevoise streets. New proprietor. Orderly place, and license granted.

William Ernet, 107 Lorimer, corner of Stagg street Grocery store; but groceries to be removed directly. Referred to police captain.

Fred. C. Smith, corner Graham avenue and Withers

mas M'Cormick, corner of Franklin and Green Reported against, and decision reserved.

street. Bad place; but license granted on recommendation of captain.

John B. Wiarde, Dupont street, near Union avenue.

A stranger. License granted.

John B. Cailly, Liberty street, near Eagle. Reported
as a resort of gamblers, and refused.

Brown Foster, Franklin and Huron streets. Bad report; house frequented by gamblers. Decision reserved,

Freder.ck Gruner, Franklin street, near Huron. Lager
bor saloon and tolerably orderly. Granted.

Jurgen H. Tonzes, corner of Franklin and Eckford
streets. Orderly place and license granted.

George Battcher, corner of Washington and Greene
streets. Keeps a grocery and a bar, but will separate
them. Granted.

them. Granted.

FORTY-NINTH PRECINCT.

Adam Horsman, No. 773 Myrtle avenue. Lager boer saloon. Police called in, but place improving. Reserved. Peter Sykes, Flushing avenue, near Sandford street. Shooting gallery. Reported as bad and a resort of thieves.

ph H. Oliver, corner of Myrtle and Tompkins es. License wanted to sell ale. Grocery store.

icense granted. Fred. Kamann, Hunterfly road, near Buffalo avenue.

cerved.

C. C. Bebbe, Fulton and Nostrand avenues. Granted.

John Farrel, Kosciusko and Marcy avenue. Lowclass of customers, and police called in five times. Re-John Myers, Dekalb avenue; near Yates street.

Granted.
Christian Steers, Clover road, near Degraw street.
Orderly grocery. Referred to captain.
Henry Koster, Yates and Lewis avenues. Grocery and liquor store. Referred to captain.
Will iam Dickson, Jefferson street. Granted.

# CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Strike of the Ship Carpenters, Ship Caulkers and Ship Joiners-The "Bosses" Threatening to Break Up Their Establishments if the Strike Not to Yield-No Compromise Offered by

Not to Yield—No Compromise Offered by Either Party.

There is not the slightest appearance of the strike coming to a close, though it will have reached the eighth week of its cristence to-morrow. Astonishment has been expressed as to the ability of the operatives to hold out so long. The strikers declare that they are determined to continue the struggle until they succeed. The "bolses" state, with equal firmness, that they will not abandon the position of resistance they have taken to the demand made by the workmen for the eight hour system. This is exactly the condition of affairs at the present moment. The result of the controversy is yet to be made known. It is enveloped in the future, and

be made known. It is enveloped in the future, and no one can say what that future may bring forth with regard to the war now progressing between capital and labor.

The bosses, at their meeting on Friday, expressed their intention to continue their resistance to the strike, and yesterday, in the course of conversation with each other, they renewed that declaration and pledged themselves to to give in, no matter what the consequences may be to themselves. They say that when the ten hour morement was started some master builders told the men they need not strike for it, as they regarded ten hours a fair day's work, and that in several building establishments in New York the principle sought for by the workmen was conceded without any strike at all. This concession is looked upon by those who granted it as a proof of their earnest desire to comply with every reasonable demand of the men; but the bosses now very decidedly state that they regard the eight hour principle as unjust and unjustifiable; that the men "are foolish and standing in their own light;" and that they will resist the claims of the strikers for twelve months if necessary. A boss who has been carrying on a most extensive trade in this city, and from whose establishment no less than half a million dollars has been annually paid for waxes alone, said yesterday that rather than comuly with this new demand he would shut up his place of business and abandon shipbuilding and ship repairing altogether. He forther stated that many tradesmen who have participated in the strike in obedience to the call of the trade organizations, are now anxious to break away from the societies and go to work, but that they are deterred from doing so for fear of personal injury from those who are taking an active part in and urging forward the present movement. It is right to say that the only violation of the law reported to the police since the commencement of the strike was an attack made by a crowd upon two men who had returned to work on the old terms in the establishme

any other foreign country may be registered as American.

MEETING OF THE SHIP CARPENTERS.

The ship carpenters again assembled yesterday morning at their headquarters, 68 East Broadway, Mr. Nicholson in the chair. A resolution was passed that each member of the committee having charge of matters in relation to the strike should use his individual efforts to induce men who had gone to work on the old terms to "knock off." It was stated by one of the speakers who addressed the meeting that a report had been circulated that twenty-five men intended to return to work on Monday (to-morrow) morning, on the ten bour system. He did not believe that report, and remarked that if there was any truth in it he had no doubt the men when appealed to, would desist from the betrayal of the principle they had pledged themselves to carry into effect. A statement was also made to the effect that the old gang of shippioners working on the Western Metropolis at his hours per day had been knocked off through the influence brought to bear upon them by the committee, who had provided them with employment at housework. The ship carpenters deny that there are twenty men working in any yard in New York or vicinity on the old terms, and state that the largest number is but seven or eight.

Vesterday the Manhattan and Excelsion branches of

Yesterday the Manhattan and Excelsior branches of the Ship Carpenters' Association paid out \$2,900 by way of relief. The association consists of six branches, the other four being Williamsburg, Monitor, Red Hook and Eckford. All these are governed by one constitution and represented at the meetings now being held at 68 East Broadway. The men composing the Red Hook branch are well to do; they have, we are informed, houses and lots, and do not require assistance. One thousand dollars were also distributed yesterday to the men of the Monitor (Greenpoint) branch.

Barry Kerner, Yang and calculated and the state of the control of

eight hour system, and that he never stated he was not going to do it. (Cheera.) He (the chairman) was glad to say that the chairman of the Finance Committee of the shipwrights had now sufficient funds to custain them in their strike for four weeks without further contribution. (Cheera.)

MR. SECOR AND THE STRIKE.

Mr. BIRGH Said he would read the following document in reference to Mr. Secor's denial that he was employing men under the eight hour system:—
State of New York, City and County of New York, s.—Peter Conway and Thomas Daly, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that he is at present employed by the foreman of Mr. Z. Secor; that he works but eight hours per day, and that he receives \$4.50 for said day's work.

PETER CONWAY.
THOMAS DALEY.

Sworn beforn before me this 19th day of May, 1860.

E. V. Lowe, Notary Public, New York.

The meeting them adjourned.

## FENIANISM.

Demonstration at the Brooklyn Academy of Music-Funds Pouring In.

Before the convention separated it was resolved to adjourn till Tuesday evening, when measures will be taken for a mass gathering in Brooklyn. A committee was appointed to select time and place, who contemplate securing the Academy of Music on Wednesday or Thursday evening. The C. O. will so regulate his movements for the ensuing week as to be at the disposal of this committee.

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT.

ments for the ensuing week as to be at the disposal of this committee.

ADDITIONAL SUPPORT.

The John Mitchel Circle pand vesterday the funds withheld for the last three months. The Red Hand Circle, Wolfe Tone Cadets, Irish Avengers, and several others also came in with the "rent." General Halpin was kept busy in reading and replying to resolutions sent in from various circles. The late subjects of Union square feel as men groping in the dark till they receive thorough instructions from the chief in person. Although this is a laborious load on the shoulder of one man, the C. O. is careful that no leading man should be left without satisfaction, and he holds an interview with each one as his turn comes on. The results prove this a wise policy. Men find it pleasant to converse with a man homely, simple and courteous in manner and expression, presenting a marked contrast with the distributive perception of character never lais him, and he calls it especially into requisition when in contact with the wavering and timid. Pursuing this course cannot fail to secure wide support, at least on one side.

HE LEAVES ON MONDAY.

In accordance with the announcement in the Herald on Friday, the C. O. will commence his tour on Monday. He will go on that day to New Haven, and will return immediately to this city to take part in matters requiring his presence here during the week. Numerous intig his presence here during the week. Numerous intig his presence here during the week. Numerous intig his protection were received yesterday, so that he will resume his route immediately after the demonstration in Brooklyn. What direction he will take when he resumes will not be announced for two or three days.

will not be announced for two or three days.

SCHOOLSOY REMINISCENCES.

Among others who visited the Unit yesterday was a former school-iellow of Mr. Stephens. He is a native of Kerry, and both are about the same age. With strong lines of emotion in his countenance the man thus adversed a gentleman in the room after the interview:—

"Ah, sir, I have not seen him since '47 till to-day. I remember our being at school together, when Stephens was only fourteen years old, in the county of Kerry, and he was learning to dance and play the violin. But may be it wont, be long till he plays a time that will make England shake all over with dancing." There was something so pathetic, and such depth of feeling in his remarks, that he moved all who were present.

thing so pathetic, and such depth of feeling in his remarks, that he moved all who were present.

THE C. O. AND GENERAL SWEENT.

The attitude assumed by General Sweeny has pained Fenians, irrespective of party. Gratuitous assertions of this nature will have the effect of strengthening the ranks of the Chief, for this was the very rock on which, say the Senate, Stephens himself was wrecked. The aspersions the latter cast on Mechan and Scanlan are the festering sores which irritate and gall the Senate party to-day, and no war policy, Canadian or Australian, could form such a barrier for divided factions as Mr. Stephens' endorsement of John O'Mahony at a most critical moment. The Senate party are rampant with exultation at the have and desolation which is the only rolle of the late ravaring administration. They claim this as a vindication of their position more cogenit in itself than all the power of oratory. At the same time, the language attributed to General Sweeny is much to be deplored. Mr. Stephens is silent; caim and hopeful on the matter. Coming from any other lips it would be too contemptible to notice. The scandal is aiready perceptible. Men who fell away from O'Mahony at the division, in consequence of the rowdyism and abuse that marked those times, will now be alienated from the Senate, and probably retire in disgues from the organization, leaving the victims of the dungeon to swallow their bitter draught to the dregs.

Washington, May 19, 1886.

It is stated on the authority of James Ryan, District centre, that the item published in the distant newspacers that all the Fenian circles in this city had endorsed

Sr. Gronge, Bermuda, April 27, 1866. A French War Vessel Mintaken for the Advance Ship of

disturbed by Fenians. In fact, the thought of their coming here has never once disturbed their wonted placidity, and they seemed contented to let Canada bear she brunt of the battle if one should occur; but now, as concerns quiet, all is changed. The arrival of the last vessels from New York, which put them in possession of newspapers of the 13th and 14th inst., also put them into a state of agitation which they have not experienced since the fall of Fert Fisher, not unaccompanied by fear. On the day after the arrival of the brigantine Excelsior, from New York, which reported the Fenian expedition

On the day after the arrival of the brigantine Excelsior, from New York, which reported the Fenian expedition to have left for Bermuda before she saited, the greatest excitement prevailed. About ten A. M. on the 22d nest, (the same day) a large ship was seen in the northwest. In about an hour and a half, during which time she had become, in the minds of many, an iron-clad Fenian, she was found to be a two-decked man-of-war, showing the In about an hour and a half, during which time she had become, in the minds of many, an iron-clad Fenian, she was found to be a two-decked man-of-war, showing the French colors, which only made the matter worse, as they all declared the colors to be faise. A liter taking a pilot she stood straight out for sea—as was afterwards found—to wait for high tide, and she did not come in until the afternoon of the 23d, many of the officials here being uneasy and sorely troubled. She proved to be the French training ship Jean Bart, and the greatest bugber known here for some time.

On the day following the Governor, with the Naval Superintendent and the other chief officials, held a formal council of war, at which they concluded to strengthen the fortifications here by adding more troops to them, and to make important changes in the disposition of the military generally, as well as to erect some land defence on the south side.

They also thought fit to put the gunboats on a war footing.

April 26 witnessed the consummation of their plans. Between four and five hundred of the military at this post have been removed to Prospect Hill and to the naval depot at the western end of the islands. The islands are garrisoned by a force of not less than two thousand men.

Prospect Hill has been fortified and prepared to resist invasion, by two six-pounders and a sufficient number of soldiers to work them.

The gunboat Albacore, one or two guns, has been stationed at this port to reconnoitre if any suspicious vessel makes her appearance, and the fortifications of the dock-yard are increased as fast as time will permit, and Bermuda is stronger than she has been for years past.

As a lieutenant of one of the regiments here remarked, "the Feelans are coming;" so the lababitants are afraid, and the smallest circumstance is magnifed into a Frenchman was aboard of the supposed French man-of-war and that the commanding officer had been arrested by the authority of the Governor, which was all a hoax.

Such is the state of affairs here now, a

The Fenians at Home.

FUNERAL OF THE MURDERED POLICEMAN IN DUBLIN—ARRIVAL OF FENIAN CONVICTS FROM LIMBERICK.

[Jublin (May 2) correspondence of London Times.]

The remains of O'Neill, the murdered constable, were honored with a public tuneral yesterday. High mass was solemnized at Ann street chapte, at which many priests and an immense concourse of people assetted. The hearse was followed thence to Glasnovin Cemetary by two hundred members of the Metropolitan force, walking three deep. Mearly one hundred vehicles followed, hearing the friends of the deceased and others, who wished thus to mark their abhorrence of the crime by which poor O'Neill bot his life. Another reason for the peculiar distinction for a man in a ch an humble rank is probably the fact that he belonged to one of the

numerous "confraternities" which exist among the Roman Catholics of Dublin, and the members of which make it one of their special duties to procure funeral honors for their departed brethren.

The detectives have not yet succeeded in finding Kearney. The impression is that he is screened by the Fenian Brotherhood. The police have arrested his brother, Patrick Kearney, and a boy named Campbell, who worked in the same forge with the accused. The brother was found with a quantity of ammunition in his procket a six chambered revolver, loaded and capped, and £10 in money, for which he was unable to account. A subscription list has been opened for the bracht of Mrs. O'Neill and her orphan children. Yesterday the sergeant major of the Coldstream Guards set the example, by waiting on the Commissioners of Police with a letter of condolence for the widow from the non-commissioner officers and men and a sum of six guincas which they had contributed.

The military authorities have ordered a ceurt of inquiry to assemble at the Royal Barracks this day, before which all the soldiers reported out of quarters on Saturday might must appear, in order to test the truth of the report that two soldiers were in the assazsin's company when the murder was committed.

Yesterday twelve Fenian prisoners were brought from

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER ANOTHER POLICE

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER ANOTHER POLICE—
MAN.

[Dublin (May 3) correspondence of London Times.]

Another murderous attack has been made upon the police in Dublin. Acting Inspector Clifford, who was one of the most active and efficient of the detective officers during the suppression of the Fenlan conspiracy, and who was a witness at most of the trails at the late Special Commission, has falien a victum to the vengeance of the Brotherhood. About ten o'clock last night, in company with another officer, he brought the mother of Kearney, the alleged murderer of O'Neill, in a cab to the Chancery lane station. A large crowd immediately collected on their arrival, and in consequence of remarks made by some of the parties present, Clifford followed a man into the forge at No. 34 Chancery lane. The moment he entered he was felled to the ground by a blow on the back of the head, inflicted either with a large bammer or a bar of iron. The assassin was prevented from repeating his work by the arrival of Sergeant Ryan, who arrested two men whom he found in the forge, William Kennedy and John Toole. Clifford was conveyed to Mercer's Hospital, where he remains in a dangerous state. There is no fracture of the skull, but as he was rendered insensible, has a strong inclination to retch and suffers intense pain, its feared that the brain has been fatally injered. Kennedy has been identified as the person who committed the tessault.

Police Intelligence.

BURFRISE OF BURGLARS—ONE OF THEM SHOT AND
ARRESTED—ANOTHER ESCAPES.

Shortly before twelve o'clock on Friday night two burand aboe store, No. 250 Ninth street, and after securing goods valued at twenty-five dollars attempted to escape with them, but were surprised by some citizens who saw them leaving the premises, who gave the alarm. The burglars dropped their booty and fied, followed by several men. Officer Callery, of the Twenty-sixth preciact, then passing by on his way home joined in the chas; and fearing the offenders would escape drew his revolver and discharged three shots at them. One ball took effect in the hip of one of the men, practically disabiling him. Being overhauled, the wounded inividual was seen to have weapons in his hands, whereupon Officer Callery threatened to shoot him again if he offered any resistance. The prisoner, who gave the name of George McGrath, was then searched, when it was found he had a table knife up one sleeve and a lock-pick up the other. On taking the prisoner to the Seventeenth precinctation house Captain Mount immediately sent for Surgeon Pooler to dress his wound, which on examination proved not to be of a dangerous character. The bullet was subsequently extracted, and yesterday morning.

THE FORTY-THIRD STREET ROBBERY. Before Justice Connolly, at the Fifty seventh street Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the case of Reinhart

BROKAW BROTHERS BROKAW BROTHERS CLOTHING HOUSE,

> No. 34 FOURTH AVENUE and @ LAFAYETTE PLACE.

UDA CORRESPONDENCE.

ZEORGE, Bermuda, April 27, 1866.

Mistaken for the Advance Ship of 
it Alarm, Civil, Military and Naush to See Something. As

a Penian Fleet—Great Alarm, Civil, Military and Naval—An Amusing Rush to See Something, &c.

For some time past the Fenian movement has been looked upon by the Bermudians simply as a scare, while the officials here have sneered at the bare idea of being disturbed by Fenians. In fact, the thought of their coming here has never once disturbed their wonted placidity, and they seemed contented to let Canada bear the brunt of the battle if one should occur; but now, as the brunt of the battle if one should occur; but now, as general importers.

general importers.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bower, —English Royal Velvet Carpets five frame body Brussels. 23 50 per yard; English Rrussels, 51 50, 52 per yard; English Rrussels, 51 50, 51 75 to 52 per yard; Three-ply Carpets, 52; Ingrain Carpets, 50c. 51, 51 25, 21 59 per yard; white and checked Gowque Matting, for pariors; 44 Floor Oilcloths, at 55 cents per yard, and superior Oilcloths from 5 to 18 feet wide: Rugs, Mats, Shades, &c.; all whiths of white and checked Mattings at 30c. a 40c. per yard. Look for No. 50 Bowery.

A -THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDICINE EVER. A. Enown to man is METCALPE'S GREAT RHEUMATTIC REMEDY. Tell your afflicted friends to try it.

TO REMEDY. Tell your afficied riceds to try it.

DARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &C.
D 100 SETS FINE AMERICAN RICH CUT AND ENGRAYED GLASS, 12 GOBLETS, 12 CHAMPAGNES, 12 WINES, 12 HOCKS, 2 DECANTERS, 12 FINGER BOWLS, with "initials," to order, \$50 per set.
100 GOLD BAND FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces, \$25-100 PANCY FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces, \$25-100 PANCY FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 pieces, \$25-100 WINTER FIRE PARISIAN GRANITE DINNER SETS, 100 WINTER FIRE PARISIAN GRANITE DINNER SETS, 120 dozen WHITE FRENCH CHINA DESSERT PLATES, \$2 per dozen.
100 WINTER FIRENCH CHINA DESSERT PLATES, \$2 per dozen.
100 WINTER FIRENCH CHINA DESSERT PLATES, \$2 per dozen.
100 WINTER FIRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, second selection, 141 pieces, 35 per set.
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